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pressures, viscosity, etc. of hydrogen, helium, nitrogen, and oxygen and with other miscellaneous data.

Many of the techniques are well illustrated with drawings, and the theory necessary for the design of equipment is adequately treated by equations. There is a good collection of references to literature at the end of each chapter.

All serious workers in the field of cryogenics will find this a very useful book which they will wish to add to their libraries.

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Photochemistry in the Liquid and Solid States, L. J. Heidt, R. S. Livingston, E. Rabinowitch, and Farrington Daniels, editors, John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York. 174 pages.

The twenty-four papers in this volume were presented at a symposium held in September, 1957, arranged by the Subcommittee of the National Academy of Science—National Research Council on the photochemical storage of energy. From a reading of the papers and introductory and concluding remarks by members of the subcommittee there emerges an excellent overall view of present thought and research in this area.

Criteria for suitable photochemical reactions and possible techniques for photochemical storage of energy are reviewed first by members of the subcommittee. The papers, many of them as progress reports rather than more definitive results, point up the factors discussed in the introduction. The concluding remarks emphasize the difficulties involved in finding a feasible solution to some of the problems. It is recognized that these difficulties are formidable and that there appear to be no easy answers to many of them.

Present knowledge is inadequate to predict the extent to which the energy supplies of the future will depend on photochemical storage of energy or the methods which are most likely to prove practicable for such storage. The search for answers and ideas is nonetheless exciting and challenging, an attitude which this short volume conveys very well.

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Fluids Mechanics, Richard H. F. Pao, John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York. 502 pages.

This textbook is a successful attempt to present to the engineering student (normally in his third or fourth year) an introduction to several portions of the subject of fluid mechanics. The book is of broad scope, embracing as it does the behavior of ideal fluids and viscous fluids, incompressible and compressible fluids, flow in closed conduits and open conduits, and flow about immersed bodies. The attempt to introduce so many topics without the use of mathematics beyond ordinary differential equations and some slight knowledge of partial differential equations poses difficulties. The author succeeds in